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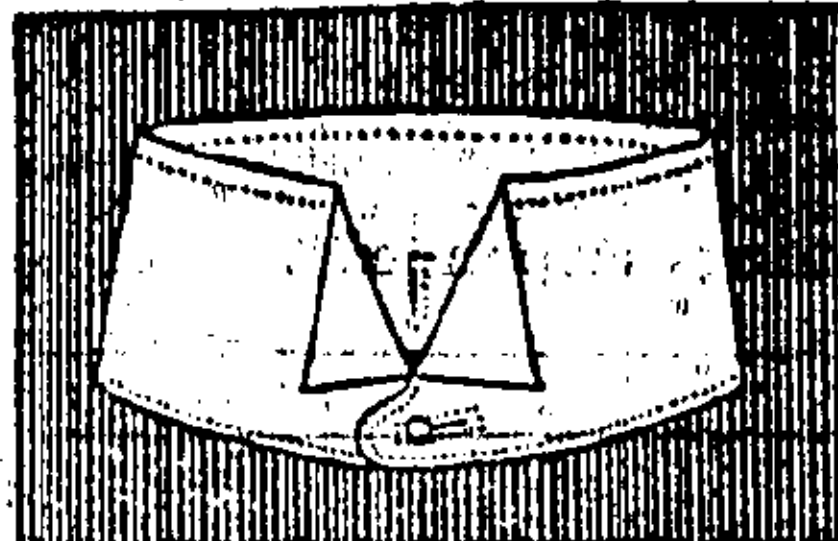
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THE GORGEOUS EAST

MARVELS OF THE PRINCE'S TOUR

Not only the Prince himself but every member of his party to whom India is now must by now have some idea of what is meant by the phrase "the gorgeous East," says the *Times* special correspondent.

Udaipur. Take all the palaces in various countries which you happen to know and set them together welded into one colossal range of buildings the walls of which rise flat and sheer from arched colonnades below to end in towers and cupola above. Paint it all pure white. Wreath it about the feet with dark foliage, getting the effect of the white villas rising above orange trees which you see in Italy, but on an infinitely vaster scale. Set the magnificent pile thus wreathed upon the shores of Lake Como or Katrine or Killarney or whatever lake you think most beautiful. On islands rising out of the blue waters set other palaces, smaller but equally white and embosomed in green. Give it a background of hills half translucent, like again the Italian hills and sunlight brighter and a sky clearer than you have ever seen. The Palace fronts westward over the lake so at sunset you go out to one of the other hand palaces and thence look back upon the scene—a lake white with green trees and farther hills all glowing in the warm rays while from the shores behind you long shadows creep across the water.

NIGHT SCENES AND BEAUTY

Some four hours later when the velvet night has settled down you illuminate it all, picking out every line detail of the architecture and ranging the whole lake round with infinite myriads of tiny oil lamps, mere wicks of light in small glass bowls of oil. At Baroda there were 50,000 such lamps used on the screens, masts, arches of the street decorations alone. How many at Udaipur I do not know; but the little lights constantly flicker and waver and their reflections in the water flicker too till everything—palaces, shores, islands, boats at their moorings and the very lake itself—is all a-shimmer with golden light and is almost too beautiful to be of earth.

Next to the palaces of Udaipur one thinks of it pigs. More ordinary tourists, of course can see the pigs (as they can not see the palaces and illuminations as the Prince has seen them), but they are none the less an extraordinary sight. The bears that come to the Yellowstone Park Hotels for food are paltry in comparison. You are placed on the flat roof of a building overlooking an acre or so of bare grey-white soil ridged and heaped and arrowed by the innumerable tramping of pigs' feet and their rootings. Beyond is scrubby wasteland backed with forest, and out of the forest the coolies begin to scatter grain and call pour the pigs—wild pigs—great hairy tuskers, large sows and pigs of every size and degree. In a few minutes there are some 300 of them swilling, squealing, rooting, grunting in that grey acre till it is one vast pig-whirlpool—a devil dance of pigs—while through the main forest the bare legged coolies stride scattering grain like sowers on the field. It is a sight never to be forgotten.

Then there was hunting black buck with cheetahs. As sport it may not rank high for there are but a few seconds of thrill while the cheetah makes its sudden rush from the wagon at the flying buck—to miss or kill as the case may be—to an unbecomingly deal of driving in the uncomfortable bullock cart and careful drawing up to the suspicious quarry. But the cheetah itself is splendid. In a cage at home the cheetah looks like a rather badly modelled and inferior leopard. But here in their home the cheetahs—the finest animals that Maharaajahs can send for the Prince's sport—are superb creatures looking enormous as they sit up on the tail of the little cart, their heads glowing in the sunlight their nostrils twitching at the strange smells around them—white men and buck not for away—and snarling with a savage wickedness which seems to forget when they reach the Zoo at home.

Out from Ajmer are the temples of Pushkar, a place of almost unrivalled sanctity for the last 2,000 years. Here is the only temple to Brahma in India. You go out by a road where apes—the long grey langurs—leap, with their tails looped absurdly over their backs, alongside your motor-car, and peacocks scream at you from the roofs of roadside shrines. By the temples is a tank or lake full of huge crocodiles. There are said to be over 100 of them, but you will only see a dozen or so either moving slowly about or heaped on a small island where they have come for company. They are all large repulsive beasts; but, what is more remarkable, this is the cradle of all the large crocodiles in India. Once upon a time crocodiles were no bigger than minnows—little news—until Brahma came here and made sacrifice at Pushkar which so swelled the crocodiles with honour and pride that they immediately bloated to the loathsome dimensions that you see now. Even gods err in judgment at times.

A RAJPUT STRONGHOLD

You have heard of the fortress rock of Jodhpur. If you call up memories of the Acropolis at Athens, of Corcoran, of that royal hill that rises in the middle of Serbian Skopje you will still be some thing short of the impressive majesty of Jodhpur fort. Stupendous it is from below and marvellous from within (after you have been carried up the steep approach in an old fashioned sedan chair), amid the mazes of the heaped pile of red sandstone palaces, all pierced and fretted with balconies, great gateways and towers. The armoured old weapons, the jewels, the guns along the battlements—gone. Huge pieces brought from the sack of Ahmedabad 200 years ago—whence you look out over the great desert plain which stretches broken only here and there by isolated rocks to the horizon like the sea; here is concentrated all the pride and martial glory of the great Rajput chiefs of Marwar.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GREATEST MOMENT

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON WASHINGTON

The Lord Chancellor, speaking as the guest of the American Luncheon Club in London, at the Savoy Hotel, on December 18th, declared that the Washington Conference marked the greatest moment in the history of civilization. He said:—

We have passed three years since the war-years of action and of reaction, years in which we have sometimes impatiently and almost bitterly asked ourselves whether, after all, it would be very much worse to lose a war than to win it. It was while the world was in this mood that, by a gesture novel and inconceivable as it was sublime, the representatives of your country, those of whom I have the boldness to say some have asked themselves whether they were realising the full the indisputable truth that the world could not be saved without the co-operation, advice, and help of the United States, that Conference was summoned at Washington of which I have said more than once, carefully choosing my language, that I believe it to mark the greatest moment in the history of the civilization of the world. That Conference was called together, and in an instant the whole world knew that the Government of the United States realized its supreme responsibility; and realized that the past belongs to it which no other country in the world can play, and unless it is played by somebody, we should witness the disruption of European civilization and the irrevocable decay of stability on the Continent of Europe.

"THE WORLD IS ONE."

The world is one. I understand and respect the well-known doctrine of the seclusion of the United States from European controversies, but it never contemplated a period like that in which we live to-day. No doctrine made by statesmen generations ago can ignore the penetrating teachings of the age in which we live that the world is one and interdependent. Scientific, economic, and political considerations point to that one indisputable and dominating truth. (Cheers.) The moment it is conceded that the world is interdependent it becomes evident that the United States could not contemplate without horror the dissolution of stability and ordered society in Europe. This Conference at Washington, the proposals that have been made and are to be adopted by the Great Powers of the world as the outcome of the conference—are proposals which could have proceeded from no country but yours. They are proposals the adoption of which by the world could have been obtained by no impulse except the impulse which your President and people have supplied. (Cheers.) If this were the last contribution ever made by the United States to the prosperity and well-being of a stricken world, history would still record in letters of gold that no more noble contribution had ever been made by any civilized Power at any period in the world's history. (Cheers.)

THE IRISH SPECTRE

This day marks a stage in the history of the two great English-speaking peoples. I know of no course of quarrel—actual, potential, discernible by the most acute and vigilant eye—which exists between these two communities. (Cheers.) I knew of one, I knew of the spectre of that old, Irish quarrel which, gaunt and unappeared for decades and generations, clouded the judgment and disturbed the passions of great numbers of citizens of your country. Even at this moment I do not know whether we have laid that spectre. I am hopeful that we have done so. More than that, that we have done so, when the road is still obscure and dark, it does not become me to say, but I know, and you know, that if we are successful in this task with which we have charged ourselves we shall have done more to banish the last trench in which misunderstanding between these two great countries can lurk than all our predecessors have done in 200 years. (Cheers.) I go this afternoon to the last scene, so far as I am concerned in this poignant drama. I go to the Philippines, in which I am involved, greatly reassured and comforted by the kindness which I have received to-day. And I would recall that, after all, the American nation and ours have marched side by side through dark and critical days; we have travelled together in the concluding stages of the Great War along bloody roads of which the milestones were graves, and in treading that road I believe that we found the secret of an immortal and indestructible harmony. (Cheers.)

The thunder of hooves on the parade ground when the Prince reviewed the Imperial Service Lancers of Jodhpur, the thrill of it as they came across the red-brown plain one unbroken line of six troops abreast emerging from a cloud of dust thicker than ever was battle smoke. It was a scrumptious scene—there is no other word—and beside the Prince old Sir Portab Singh Prince and Regent of Princes sat with a seat in the saddle (at 73 years of age) that few living men can match.

One knew these troops in France and thence of them chiefly waiting in the pitchy darkness close behind the front line on the eve of an attack, waiting, hoping, longing that the moment was at hand when they might go through so silent that one felt rather than heard of saw them in the dark. That kind of chance never came; but another chance came by Villers Gislehain when they helped to hold the German counter-attack from Cambrai and history knows how they used it. And that by a coincidence was just three years ago this morning.

These are, perhaps not the orthodox impressions of the Prince's tour; but they are things that will live in the mind, standing out against the background of sunlight and masses of peoples of rich coronations, courtly and lavish hospitality and gorgeous robes.

SIAM TO SAIGON BY TRAIN

SIAMSE SECTION UNDER CONSTRUCTION

A special article to the *Straits Times* says:—

Facilities for travelling in the Far East are increasing daily, and a commencement has just been made by the enterprising Siamse State Railway department to run a branch line to the East to connect with the line which the Indo-Chinese Government has projected from Saigon to the Siamse frontier on the North West. The Indo-Chinese section of this railway, I believe, more or less follows a well-laid out road which is now in existence, and the new line when completed would form a complete circuit between Saigon, Bangkok, and Singapore excepting for the short sea route between Singapore and Saigon.

The first spike on the new Siamse construction was driven on Thursday last by an uncle of the king of Siam in the absence of His Majesty through slight indisposition, in the presence of a large crowd of people from Bangkok. The first fast mail train from Penang to Bangkok arrived on the evening of the day on which the ceremony was performed, and I was therefore precluded from being present. Through the courtesy of His Highness Prince Parachatra, the Commissioner General of the State Railways I was, however, able to visit the spot from where the new construction has already commenced. The Prince kindly placed at my disposal his rail motor—a very fast and convenient mode of travelling on inspection duty—and one of his District Traffic Superintendents who spoke English.

Starting from the Bangkok railway station we travelled about a kilometer to the North-East, and then due East on the line which now runs to Petriew. This is a rich rice-growing district, and the railway provides a quick mode of transport to the cultivators, which, however, they do not seem to appreciate fully still. These Siamse cultivators have from time immemorial depended on the waterways for all their transport and transactions, and even are loath to adapt themselves to changed conditions.

On both sides of the railway line are interminable tracts of paddy land, which had just been harvested. There are no roads of any kind, and the casual traveller will find some difficulty even in conjecturing where the people live. A little careful observation however will reveal fairly large streams crossing the streams along the banks of these will be noticed stunted shade trees. Under these trees are the small huts occupied by these cultivators some of whom are Chinese. These streams serve all kinds of purposes, and although many of them are choked by the water hyacinth, they afford the peasant free and easy access to all parts of his district.

What I have described is so monotonously familiar a sight along this route that its novelty is soon lost. At present busy villages on the banks of the Petriew river. The new construction has commenced at kilometer 80 and it takes a slightly north-easterly direction. I found a strong body of army sappers on the spot engaged in laying down the line. The earthwork has been completed to a distance of about 25 kilometers, and according to the State Railway programme the Siamse section should be complete in three years or so.

EXCHANGES IN SHANGHAI
THEIR NUMBER AND CAPITAL

The *Chinese Engineer and Constructor* in recent bulletin devotes considerable space to the subject of the stock and produce exchanges which have grown up in Shanghai during the past 12 months. A survey made by the journal in question showed that on January 14th 104 such exchanges were in existence, with a total capital of \$134,600,000, and at the time of writing it appeared that many of them were tottering at the approach of China New Year. It will, of course, not be known how they have met the settlement until business re-opens after the holidays.

No much has been written on the subject of these exchanges that there is naturally little fresh left for the *Engineer and Constructor* to say. It gives resume of the gambling mania, leading to the establishment of these exchanges, and a full list of the exchanges has been compiled giving their addresses, amount of capital, registration and the name of the promoter. *N.C. Daily News*.

MURDER OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.
CHRISTIAN CHINESE IN DANGER IN HUPEH.

Additional information has now been received, says the *N.C. Daily News*, regarding the telegraphic report of the murder of Father Julien on January 14th in western Hupeh by bandits. This murder took place in the Shihnan district near Sichuan which was the scene of the uprising of the notorious Joss-men warriors or Shen Ping in the spring of 1921. Whether the brigands were Shen Ping or not is not known as yet. About 50 of them attacked the home of Father Julien and murdered him as he was at dinner. Father Julien is the second of four brothers who are at work in this district. He is the fifth martyr in 25 years among the Belgian Franciscan priests in the Shihnan district. One priest was murdered in 1898 and three, including a Bishop and his brother, were murdered in 1904. The lives of Christian Chinese are in great danger in this district and have been for 15 months.

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CHINESE PHILOSOPHY. INTERESTING ADDRESS BY A UNIVERSITY STUDENT.

Mr. Kuo Ping Ho, final year student in Arts at Hongkong University, interested the members of the reading circle at the Helena May Institute yesterday morning with a discussion of "Chinese Philosophy."

Mr. Kuo remarked that the best way of explaining Chinese civilisation was through Chinese philosophy because philosophy was the ground-work on which the whole tapestry of Chinese thoughts and acts was woven. It was gratifying to see that Westerners were no longer satisfied with merely superficial observation of the eccentricities and idiosyncrasies of the Chinese people but wished to understand their soul and spirit and the underlying forces below their daily life. In making an endeavour to convey a general idea of Chinese philosophy, Mr. Kuo hoped he would be excused if the opinions expressed seemed not to be in conformity with the ideas and ideals of the audience.

In an age when the majority could only see their salvation in the accumulation of riches, and in an abundance of food and good houses, little worth would be found in philosophy—much less in Chinese philosophy. But civilisation could not be founded on materialism and industrialism; real progress must be sought in the sphere of the spirit. China, as a nation, had been actuated by this ideal and her philosophy was its best expression. Mr. Kuo applied the theory of the survival of the fittest to Chinese civilisation. Where, he asked, were the Babylonian, the Greek, the Hebrew, Egyptian and Indian civilisations to-day? Of the ancient civilisations, only the Chinese remained; the Chinese were a vigorous people, with a teeming population, ancient traditions and institutions, a noble literature, imperishable art and a great philosophy. This was not a happy accident; there must be something in the life of the race which had the power of withstanding the ravages of time—an element of permanence.

A PRODUCT OF ISOLATION.
"If we want to know what that element is," continued the lecturer, "let us turn to Chinese philosophy, because there we shall find the wisdom and spirit of the race reflected in the clearest manner. Chinese philosophy is independent; it has been created and developed by the Chinese without any alien, stimulation or assistance. It owes no foreign debt; it is a record of constant effort by a succession of Chinese philosophers to solve life's problems with minds undisturbed by the opinions and prejudices of other peoples." Mr. Kuo reminded his audience of the geographical isolation of China as having a bearing in this connection. From the beginning of history China had been an isolated country; she was like a man shut up alone in a room and driven to think out his problems for himself.

In the Western world, no nation had a philosophy which could rightly be called its own: each nation's philosophy had either been suggested or influenced by the thought of other peoples; Kant, for example, could not have been the man he was had there been no Hume. Mr. Kuo suggested that Western people in consequence of the conditions on which he had remarked, had lost the power of independent thinking and self-reliant action. "This fact was familiar to anyone who studied the philosophies of the West." Instead of having the philosophy of a nation, like the Chinese, there was only a European philosophy—the philosophy of a continent.

Mr. Kuo remarked that a striking feature of Chinese philosophy was its total absence of theological discussions; the Chinese did not invest natural phenomena with divine personality; Chinese philosophers exhibited a general reluctance to launch upon the region of the unseen and the unknown. "Confucius defined wisdom as 'to give one's self earnestly to the duties of men and, while respecting spiritual beings, to keep aloof from them.' He also said, 'While you do not know about life, how can you know about death?' As one of his disciples remarked, 'From the Master the way of heaven cannot be heard.' Unlike Christianity, Confucianism taught that this world was an adequate theatre for man and that he was capable of reaching the perfection of his nature unaided. Doctrines like that of the Fall, of Predestination, of Heredity, and of Grace were unknown to Chinese scholars. Even the idealist philosopher, Lao-tse, only recognised the existence of 'Tao',—one great universal principle reigning above the world. Yet it was utterly wrong to think, as some ultra-enthusiastic foreign missionaries would have us do, that Chinese philosophers did not believe in God. Their attitude was really that of the agnostics; they thought it would be better for men to leave their unanswerable questions of religion alone, and concentrate their attention on the practical duties of man in a world which would bring them virtue and happiness.

A NATION WITHOUT A RELIGION.

Perhaps Westerners would be shocked to hear that China had been a nation without a religion for thousands of years, but this had been the case and the fact had not been deplored by the Chinese. If now China was to follow the teaching of her great philosophers she would have no religion in the future. Paradoxical though it might seem in view of this, Chinese philosophy had a just claim to spirituality. The spiritual side of life had received the whole attention of Chinese philosophers; materialism, in any form, had never been allowed to creep into their discussions.

"China," said Mr. Kuo, "has no Mill's theory of utilitarianism, that pleasure is the aim of life; no Darwin's theory of evolution; that men, as well as nations, should struggle, instead of co-operate, for existence, and that the mystery of the spiritual life can be explained by the study of the lower animals. China has no Nietzsche's theory of the Superman and of one nation being fit to dominate the world; no Marx's materialistic interpretation of history, that all human activities can be accounted for in terms of economics. All Chinese philosophers, without exception, look down upon wealth and material pleasure: as Confucius puts it, 'With coarse rice to eat, water to drink and my bent arm for a pillow, I still have joy.'"

Chinese philosophy, Mr. Kuo thought, had an invaluable lesson to teach in this modern world in which every man and woman seemed to be engaged in a mad pursuit of wealth as if that were the ultimate object of life and the only means by which happiness could be secured. Chinese philosophy never exalted physical force nor encouraged war; that was why China had never been an aggressive nation and her people had always been peace-loving. It was only very recently that Western Powers began to realize that might was not right.

Chinese philosophers taught that real happiness could only be sought from within and not from without. They also inculcated a spirit of content and cheerfulness which had irradiated through the whole country and had done very much towards ensuring the social stability of China. Yet most Westerners spoke of it contemptuously, notably Arthur Smith in his book "Chinese Characteristics"—such criticisms, the lecturer thought, were too much coloured by materialistic views. Content and cheerfulness were the real secret of human happiness. "To-day, in Western countries we see nothing but strikes, class war and revolution," said Mr. Kuo. "Unfortunately we are having a strike in Hongkong just now, but it is a poor imitation compared with those of the west, where social agitation and discontent are rampant."

The lecturer said, in conclusion, that Chinese philosophy was distinctly ethical: European philosophy appeared to the Chinese mind as a mass of fanciful though ingenious speculation far removed from daily life and practical affairs; it seemed to them to deal with too many ethereal questions and theories without giving any idea of how to lead a useful life. Every one was interested in things instead of in man and the result was disastrous. Chinese philosophy laid stress on moral conduct; the philosopher did not work out his theories in a library and preach them without acting upon them himself. The popular Chinese proverb had point: "After you sit and talk you must stand and act."

"SATANIC" WESTERN CIVILISATION.

It might be asked, "Did China really follow the teaching of her philosophers?" The lecturer's answer was that China was only politically backward and that her people had certainly followed those teachings for thousands of years. Only within the last few years, when they were suddenly brought into contact with the "Satanic" Western civilisation, with its battleships, machine guns, explosives, its theory of utilitarianism and theory of struggle for existence, did the Chinese begin to lose their faith in old teachings and traditions and try to ape slavishly the Occidentals. The result at present was that they had given up their own spiritual possessions without having yet grasped the material aspect of the civilisation of others. Hence the political chaos and moral degradation among official circles.

"What China needs to-day," said Mr. Kuo, "is the Renaissance of her ancient culture. We Chinese must now try to recover our old ideals and philosophies which we have given up in the last sixty years. We are not going any more to ape indiscriminately the Western world. We must build a new civilisation of our own upon the old foundation. In this Chinese philosophy will be our chief inspiration and guide. It may also prove useful to Westerners as an antidote to that materialism which seems to us still to form a very important part of your civilisation. By this I give and take we may hope that the time will come when Western and Eastern philosophies will coalesce in the production of a new world philosophy."

The audience expressed by loud applause its appreciation of Mr. Kuo's address.

THE BELCHER STREET MURDER.

CASE OPENED YESTERDAY.

The hearing of the case in which a Wanchai glass worker, named Ho Fat, is charged with the murder of his alleged wife, Cheung Yee Mai, in a Belcher Street byshop on January 12th, was opened, yesterday, at the Magistracy, before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Mr. T. M. Hazlrigg, Assistant Crown Solicitor, conducted the case for the Crown; the defendant was not represented by a solicitor.

Details of the murder have been already published. The story of the crime is sordid and gruesome. According to the story told for the prosecution, the defendant, who is a clean-looking young man and a typical Chinese workman, is alleged to have been a frequent visitor to the byshop for over a year, during which time he had been on quite friendly terms with the murdered woman. About the beginning of January, according to the evidence of the mistress of the byshop, they quarrelled, the cause of the unpleasantness being the murdered woman's refusal to give the defendant \$10. The defendant then threatened to do the woman serious injury. The woman made a complaint to the police for protection. The Inspector advised her to call in the police if necessary. On the day after the visit to the police station the two—Ho Fat and Cheung Yee Mai—called on the Secretary for Chinese Affairs with the object of obtaining a settlement to their quarrel. Ho Fat said he wished to take the woman away from her bad surroundings, on the ground that she was his wife; the woman, on the other hand, elected to remain at Belcher Street. On the morning of the 12th—the day of the tragedy—the defendant entered the house and went straight to the woman's cubicle. Shortly afterwards the mistress of the establishment heard the call of "save life" and on opening the cubicle door she saw Ho Fat attacking the woman with a chopper. The woman had been dragged out of the bed and was sitting on the floor trying to ward off the blows with her hands. The mistress on intervening was savagely attacked and received serious wounds on the head. She became unconscious and remembered nothing more until she had received attention by the police.

The man is then said to have attacked the other occupants in the house, seriously wounding three other Chinese girls.

Giving evidence as to the nature of the wounds sustained by the murdered woman, Dr. A. R. Elson, medical officer in charge of the Victoria Mortuary, stated that there were no less than 25 cuts on the scalp, neck and face. The principal wound was on the right side of the head, extending from the right ear to the back of the neck, which cut open the temple bone. This wound was two inches deep. There were also wounds on both arms and hands. Death was due to hemorrhage and shock.

In reply to a question as to how long a person could live with such wounds Dr. Elson said: "At the outside not more than a few moments."

After further gruesome evidence had been taken the case was remanded until this afternoon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COAL STRIKE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The strike will bring it home to us (if it has not done so already) how necessary it is for the Government to make not only the Peak, but also all the intermediate levels accessible by motor-car and motor-truck. Without these invaluable auxiliaries of civilisation the railway strike and coal strike in England must have triumphed, instead of failed, and the condition of England been reduced, if not to the pitiable condition of Russia, at least to a very low ebb. It is a striking commentary on things Chinese that at a time when wages in England, Europe, America, Canada and Australia are coming down the Chinese are striking for more wages. It is pretty evident that this is due to the work of a comparatively small body of political agitators, who, like most of their kind, find they get less work and more pay for this sort of occupation than any other. Banishment is the medicine for these gentlemen.—Yours truly,

AJAX.

ATTACK ON GENERAL WU PEI-FU.

"NO BETTER THAN PREMIER."

An attack on General Wu Pei-fu has been launched by General Shieh Tien-hua, leader of the "autonomous army of Hunan and Hupeh" in a circular telegram entitled, "A revelation of the truth regarding General Wu Pei-fu's attack on Premier Liang Shih-yi." This document, after reviewing General Wu's career in Hunan and Hupeh, asserts that while his ostensible motives at present are patriotic and have consequently won him some popular approval, he is actually inspired by a "fear that his Autocratic autocracy may return to power or that his own position may be endangered by General Chang Tso-jin's renewed grip on the finances of the capital."

It continues to review the various changes made by his enemies against Premier Liang, and to offer them with counter-charges of a similar nature against General Wu, drawing the conclusion that General Wu is not in any respect superior to Premier Liang, and that his motive at present is merely self-interest, and therefore unworthy of the support of the people. In conclusion, the telegram warns the public against blindly following the banner of the Loyang war-lord.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG THIRD COMPETITION.

H.K.A. 1; H.M.S. "DURBAN," 0.

One of the best games that will be seen in the competition this season was played at So. Kungpoo, yesterday, when the R.G.A. beat H.M.S. Durban in the second round by one goal to nil.

The services were well represented the Navy being in the majority.

The teams took the field as under:—
R.G.A.—Phillips; Walker and Woodhouse; Bailey, Pascoe and Donovan; Kean, Lalliot, McHugh, Couzens and Harris.

Durban.—Lawrence; Rouayn and Povey; Davies, Benaden and King; Millar, Davison, Cann, Mahoney and Wemyss.
Referee: Mr. Smith.

The teams were evenly matched and it was generally expected that the first to score would win the match and this fell to the luck of the R.G.A. for Couzens arriving at the goalkeeper the same time as the ball put them both into the net and won the match for the R.G.A. The sailors hit this unexpected reverse, took up the attack and put the R.G.A. on the defensive during which time Cann sent in hard to Phillips who stopped the ball but allowed it to leave his hands, but the goalie recovering cleared before the ball got near the goal line, the sailors appealing for a goal. The sailors continued the pressure and Woodhouse miskicking close in, Cann went on but screwed the ball the wrong side of the post. Half-time: R.G.A., 1; Durban, 0.

Resuming, play continued fast and exchanges were on the rough side. Each goalkeeper was called upon to defend his charge and both cleared well. Cann when through was beaten by Woodhouse and the sailors centre dropping their supporters claimed a penalty but the referee had taken matches before. Bailey was hit by a kick in the stomach and play was suspended for a short time for him to recover. The R.G.A. missed a couple of chances close in for with only the goalie to beat the ball was sent in wide.

Just on time, the Durban got down and locked like equalising but could only force a corner and their last chance was thrown to the wind when Millar sent the ball behind from the flag kick. Shortly after the whistle sounded for time leaving the R.G.A. winners by a goal to nil.

The sailors on their play were unlucky to lose.

CRICKET.

The following teams will represent the H.K.C.C. against the Civil Service C.C. on Saturday next 4th instant, at 2.15 p.m. on grounds as below:—

1st XI, on C.S.C.C. ground:—T. E. Pearce (capt.), C. Baker, L. J. Davies, Major H. M. Edwards, F. H. Farthing, J. D. Humphreys, E. G. Lammer, L. E. Lammer, E. J. Mitchell, Capt. G. O. Oliver, F. N. Young.

2nd XI, on H.K.C.C. ground:—E. D. McNicoll (capt.), H. H. Benson, W. Fraser, H. E. Hollands, W. J. Hope, W. W. Mackenzie, B. D. C. Morgan, A. B. Raworth, M. D. C. Sandberg, M. M. Watson, J. F. Way.

INDIAN R.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER.

The following will represent the I.R.C. 1st XI. in their league match against the Craigengower C.C. on the former's ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—A. el Arculli (capt.), M. H. Abbas, A. H. Rumjahn, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, D. Rumjahn, J. S. Cureem, S. A. R. Ismail, O. Ismail, and N. B. Kitchell. Reserve: F. M. Arculli.

CIVIL SERVICE v. HONGKONG.

The following will represent the Civil Service 1st XI. v. the Hongkong C.C. on the Civil Service ground at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow:—G. R. Sayer (capt.), F. J. de Rome, E. W. Hamilton, W. H. Edmonds, F. J. Ling, E. C. Fincher, R. C. Wicheell, H. E. Strange, A. E. Wood, J. C. Fletcher and E. E. Dunkley.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1937, states:—

The profit on working was \$608,180.07 as compared with \$661,619.96 in 1936.

The balance for the year, after deducting Directors' and Auditors' fees, contributing to the War Memorial, allowing for depreciation and paying for repairs is \$321,642.56. The amount brought forward from last year is \$250,167.30 making a total of \$771,809.86 available for appropriation.

The Directors recommend the following:—

To pay a dividend of \$8	per share	\$480,000.00
To carry forward to new account		291,809.86
		\$771,809.86

Accounts.—At the request of the auditors, depreciation is written off through the profit and loss account, and not dealt with in the report as in previous years.

Directors.—During the year Messrs. D. M. Graham, J. H. Wallace and A. David resigned and their places were taken by Messrs. A. S. D. Couland, S. S. Perry, P. A. Cox and O. I. Ellis.

Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. G. M. Diddwell retire according to the Articles of Association and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

An Exceptional Opportunity at

STOCKTAKING

SALE OF

MEN'S AND

WOMEN'S

WEAR

The House
for Quality

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Never was an opportunity presented to the Hongkong Public before of acquiring such excellent garments at prices so low.

THE ENTIRE STOCK IS OFFERED

AT SALE PRICES

SPECIAL VALUE IN SHOES,

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

JUST ARRIVED
NEW STOCK
OF
ENGLISH
COLUMBIA
RECORDS.
AT
ANDERSONS'
5 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE
(Opposite City Hall)

Wm. Powell
TELEPHONE 3148
SALE! SALE!!
NOW ON
Owing to the removal of our Gentlemen's Tailoring and Outfitting Departments we are clearing the following goods and many others at a very low price.

BOOTS & SHOES (all sizes)	\$12.75	UNDERWEAR (Wool)	\$3.75
PYJAMAS	3.75	(Cotton)	1.25
TUNIC SHIRTS	1.75	WAISTCOATS (Winter)	4.75
FLANNEL	3.75	COLLARS (Soft)	25c
GOLF HOSE	2.75	FELT HATS	\$3.75
TIES	1.00	GLOVES	1.00

20% DISCOUNT ON TRUNKS AND BAGS
SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS at HALF PRICE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the offices of Messrs. DODWELL & CO. LIMITED on THURSDAY the 16th February 1922 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Manager together with a statement of accounts to 31st December 1921.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 16th February 1922 both days inclusive.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
General Managers.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.
(Corner Wilson St. and Boshan Rd.)

THE COLLEGE OPENS AND EXAMINATION OF NEW STUDENTS.

on MONDAY, February 6th at 9 a.m.
For Terms for Day Boys and Boarders.
Apply The WARDEN.
ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "ARMAND BEHIC" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on the "ARMAND BEHIC" and upon such conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1922.
By Order of the Board,
R. RUDENFUSER,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1922.

NOTICE.

WE have from this day removed our Offices to No. 2 Queen's Road Central, 1st floor, Messrs. Anderson & Co. (N. Mody & Co.)
agkong, 1st February, 1922.

NOTICE.

R. C. HONEY having resigned ceases to sign on behalf of this Company from date.
THE UNION TRADING CO. LTD.
agkong, 1st February, 1922.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one lot of CROWN LAND on new road from Gap Road to Bowen Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Containing	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1/2 acre	100/-	100/-
2	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1/2 acre	100/-	100/-
3	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1/2 acre	100/-	100/-
4	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1/2 acre	100/-	100/-
5	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1/2 acre	100/-	100/-
6	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1/2 acre	100/-	100/-
7	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1/2 acre	100/-	100/-
8	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1/2 acre	100/-	100/-
9	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1/2 acre	100/-	100/-
10	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1/2 acre	100/-	100/-

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S "AFRIKA" saving arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th February, 1922 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th February, 1922 at 10 a.m. All Claims must reach us before the 10th February, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1922.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

s.s. "TENYO MARU" VOY. 66 OUT FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above steamer is due to arrive in port this morning, and owing to the cargo coolies and lightermen strike, cargo, except treasure, on board her cannot be discharged on arrival.

The necessity of sending the "TENYO MARU" to dry dock at Taikeo Dockyard for repainting and bottom painting, etc. on the 2nd February, Consignees are hereby notified that if the strike is not settled before that date, she will proceed to dry dock with her cargo on board.

Should the strike be settled during the time of docking, cargo will be discharged immediately after she is undocked. Storage expenses will be assessed one week from the date the strike is settled, and date of examination of damage cargo will be advised later.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 1st, 1922.

INTIMATIONS

DAIRY FARM, ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 2 Lower Albert Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on TUESDAY THE 14TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1922 AT NOON for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the following resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions viz:—

(1) That the authorized capital of the Company (which is now \$550,000 consisting of 11,000 shares of the nominal value of \$50 each) be increased to \$1,000,000 by the creation of 8,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$50 each.

(2) That the shares constituting the Company's unissued capital be issued at such time or times in such manner and upon such terms and for such purposes and upon such conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1922.
By Order of the Board,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of February, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 6th February, to SATURDAY, 18th February, 1922, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held on the day and at the place aforesaid immediately upon the termination of the Ordinary Yearly Meeting for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing the following resolutions viz:—

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorized by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Corporation to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinance under which the Corporation is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the ordinary issue of the Corporation being increased to \$20,000,000 (being the amount of the present paid up capital of the Corporation) and to modify the existing requirements as regards the deposit of securities in respect of its notes issued in accordance with the Ordinance.

(2) To relieve the Corporation from the necessity of keeping up the Crown Agency with the Trustees appointed by the Secretary of State, coin or bullion as security against any part of the ordinary note issues and to give the Corporation the option of securing such portion of the same as is required to be secured by the deposit (at the option of the Corporation) either of coin or of securities approved by the Secretary of State.

(3) To relieve the Corporation of the obligation to keep at each of its establishments an amount of coin or bullion equal in value to 1/10th of at least of the notes issued from such establishment and actually in circulation and to leave such matter to the discretion of the Corporation.

(4) To allow the Corporation to keep portions of the coin or bullion required to be deposited with the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as security against its excess note issues (viz: the issue beyond \$20,000,000) in places outside the Colony where its notes are issued, to such amounts and subject to such conditions as may be approved from time to time by the Governor.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "JEYPORE" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on the "JEYPORE" and upon such conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1922.
By Order of the Board,
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "KASHGAR" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on the "KASHGAR" and upon such conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1922.
By Order of the Board,
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "KASHGAR" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on the "KASHGAR" and upon such conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1922.
By Order of the Board,
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1922.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the new columns of the Hongkong Daily Press are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising column at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATIONS

ST. DAVID'S DAY.

IT is proposed that St. David's Day should be celebrated by a Dinner at which Captain EVANS C.B., D.S.O., A.M., supported by Sir Wm. R. DAVIES K.T., K.C. will preside. Will all Wellwishers in the Colony kindly contribute to the fund so arranged as soon as possible so that the necessary arrangements may be considered?

D. J. LEWIS,
Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master,
Princo's Building,
Hongkong, 31st January, 1922.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th February, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 5th January to the 8th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Ho. gkong, 1th January, 1922.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Union Building, on TUESDAY, February 7th, 1922, at 12 O'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 8th to February 7th, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1922.

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings on FRIDAY 10th February 1922, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 1st February to FRIDAY, 10th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOLE,
Secretary.

The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for
The Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1922.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Charter House, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 16th day of February 1922 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1921, and declaring a dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 6th February 1922, until THURSDAY the 16th February 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1922.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 25th January to 7th February 1922, both days inclusive.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes CK, GS, KX, LM, LN, LR, LT
LW, MA, MK, MZ, NB, NF, OG, PD,
PE, PG, PO, PR, A

WANTED—Immediately an experienced and confidential British STENO-GRAPHER. Apply Box No. 78, c/o Daily Press Office.

STRAYED from 43, Robinson Road—A White Bull Terrier DOG with collar, and name "MIKY" and above address engraved thereon. A reward will be given to the Finder. Apply to H.P. WITZ 20, Des Vaux Road Central.

TO LET—Six Roomed House, Peak Mt. May. Apply Box No. 38, c/o Daily Press Office.

BRITISH FIRM of Merchants require Office Accommodation, 4/5 Rooms, Ground Floor preferred, central location. Write full particulars VICINITY, c/o Daily Press Office.

INTIMATION

CHAMPAGNE

de ST. MARCEAUX & CO.

REIMS.

Vintage 1911.

(Guaranteed)

The finest vintage wine since 1884.

Champagne de St. Marceaux & Co., Reims, is considered one of the finest Champagnes produced.

It invariably figures in the Menus at State Banquets, Civic functions, Regimental Dinners, and is served in all the leading Social and Sporting Clubs of Great Britain, Europe, America, India and the Colonies.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

TELEPHONE 618.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT.

All who wish to be present are cordially invited to the marriage of Mr. J. L. ADAMS (of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) to Miss G. D. MASON (arriving on the *Pyrrhus*), at 11.40 a.m. on Monday, February 6th, in St. John's Cathedral. No personal invitations will be issued. There will be no reception.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES Vaux Rd., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1922.

THRIFT IN CHINA.

It is interesting to observe the success which has attended the inauguration of a Post Office Savings Bank in China three years ago. We have just received a copy of the annual report on the working of the Bank in 1920, the second year of its operations. From it we learn that at the end of that year the number of pass-books outstanding was 8,102, as compared with 2,320 at the end of 1919. The total amount due to depositors on the 31st December, 1920, was, in big dollar accounts \$840,497.29, and in small coin \$130,035.32.

"The stability of the Post Office and the utility of the Savings system, being unquestioned," say the Directors-General in their Report, "there is no reason why, when certain modernisation schemes are completed, the future progress of the Post Office Savings Bank should be in any way limited." The reasons which will assure this development are an attractive rate of interest on deposits, and confidence in the security of the money deposited. The Chinese Post Office Savings Bank offer both. We read, for example, that "the initial expenses connected with the working of the Post Office Savings Bank have been heavy, but, with a view to benefiting the public, economy has not been too strictly enforced; for example, the original rate of interest at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum allowed to the public was increased to 5 per cent. per annum from the 1st July, 1920—a step which, it is hoped, will increase the popularity of the new institution." Investments made by the Directors, we note, include the purchase of

Gold Loan Bonds and Shanghai tea debentures, in addition to investments in Government Loan Bonds and fixed deposits with banks. The results of the working of the Bank in the first two years of its existence promise well. Notwithstanding the sudden political disturbances around the Capital during the Summer of 1920, which perturbed the people to some extent, and the severe famine which devastated a large area spreading over several of the Northern Provinces, the Report says, was unaffected. Deposits increased while the proportion of withdrawals to deposits was decreased. This certainly is "the sign of a good start." In a country with a population of something like 450,000,000 inhabitants there is manifestly a great future for this institution for the encouragement of thrift. It is bound to develop as the Postal system extends. The latest statistics published show that at the end of 1920 the total number of places in China provided with postal facilities by the Chinese Postal Administration was 31,275, of which 10,469 were "major establishments," but the Savings Bank—of more recent origin—had been extended to only 219 offices down to the end of 1920.

Among the many tables attached to the Report is one which gives the professions or occupations of depositors. From this we learn that "officials and other Government employees" are the most numerous; students come next; then come merchants, next postal employees. Farmers and labourers represent the smallest class of depositors, though they must form by far the largest section of the population. Teachers are well represented, and it is interesting to see a column for "employees of the Army and Navy." Of the districts, the Peking district has the largest number of depositors (1,404); Honan comes next with 1,135; Chihli takes third place with 792; Kiangsu fourth with 697, and Shanghai fifth with 643. Kwangtung really is entitled to second place on the list, for though it figures there as the last but one, with only 166 depositors, this is explained to be "big dollar accounts," and the province figures again below as having 1,037 "small coin accounts." In the introduction to the Report it is mentioned that it was not until August, 1920, that Savings Banks were opened in Kwangtung, and the keeping of two accounts for this province is thus explained: "To meet the public demand it was considered advisable to keep, in Kwangtung, accounts for deposits in two currencies—the 'big' silver dollar, and the 'small silver coin'—the latter, being the popular local currency, so that by the end of the year 1920, deposits in Kwangtung 'small silver coin' amounted to nearly 17 per cent. of the total deposits of all Offices." At this rate it would not be surprising if, when the records for a full year come to be published, the Kwangtung district does not show itself to lead all others in the number of depositors as well as in the sum total of deposits. If the publication of such statistics would lead to a little rivalry among the districts in the form of thrift campaigns it would serve a very useful purpose. It is a good sign to see Government employees, teachers and students giving a lead to the public at the Post Office Savings Banks. Mr. SHU SHIH CHANG, the Director General, and Mr. H. Picard-Destelan, the Co-Director General of the Postal Administration of China, have every reason to be pleased with the success which has attended the inauguration of the Savings Bank system which is destined to become a big institution in China.

The death is announced at Bangkok of Captain Moller, a Norwegian, formerly well-known on the China Coast. For the past eight years he had been master of the Siam steam lighter *Durik*. He died somewhat suddenly on board the lighter.

Grateful acknowledgment is made in the Canton papers of a donation by Mr. M. J. Patell, of "several hundred suits of cotton clothes to the Ngai Yek Shien (one of the philanthropic institutions of Canton)." Mr. Patell is well known for his benevolence among the Chinese of Canton.

The Portuguese Consulate-General at Canton has been raised to a higher grade. The Consulate-General hereafter is to be held by a Consul-General with the diplomatic rank of Councillor of the Portuguese Legation, who is at the same time Commercial Councillor and Consul

Inspector of China.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Secretary's Office of the Hongkong Cricket Club. The fire was caused by the heat from the stove in the adjoining kitchen. The heat was so intense as to set alight the secretary's writing desk. The Fire Brigade was summoned and in a few moments the blaze was put out. The damage done was slight.

Word has reached Peking that a British subject named Fraser on the staff of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Ltd., was recently assaulted and roughly handled by a party of soldiers while travelling on the Lunghai Railway. Steps are being taken to secure the apprehension and punishment of the "culprits" who are understood to belong to the Honanese forces.

We regret to learn that news has been received from Shanghai of the death of Mr. P. Marshall, the manager for China of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. Mr. Marshall, who succeeded Mr. J. M. Beck in this position less than two years ago, was about 62 years of age, and was due shortly for home leave. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him and the news of his death will be received with sincere regret.

The Canton papers on resuming publication after the New Year holidays had another strike to record. This was a strike of compositors and printers at the Ching Baptist Publication Society's printing works at Tungshan. The Director, it is stated, refuses to accept the conditions demanded by the strikers and proposes to fill the vacancies with other men. Through the mediation of the Canton Municipality the strikes in the fire-cracker and the brewing industry, which started several months ago, have been terminated by the acceptance of "certain regulations" which have been sent by the Municipality to the Governor for record.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the American Minister to China, and Mrs. Schurman have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen, to Major John Magruder, United States Army, Assistant Military Attache to the American Legation in Peking. Major Magruder is a Virginian, and was sent by Mr. A. B. Rudlock, at that time Charge d'Affaires, to Shanghai last September as a member of the party to extend an official welcome to Dr. Schurman and his family on their arrival in China. He served overseas with the artillery brigade of the Eightieth Division and later with the Historical Section of G.H.Q.

"Competent engineers" are to be produced at Canton after two years training. The *Canton Times* says:—"In order to train more competent engineers whose services are needed in the construction of many public roads throughout the province, Mr. Chen Tat-sing, the Director of the Bureau of Public Roads, proposes to open a special class consisting of 120 students to study the science of civil engineering works. Eighty students will be chosen and recommended by the magistrates of the 80 districts which are qualified by the government and the rest will be enlisted by the Bureau under examination. The qualification of the students must be graduation in a middle school or schools which are equal in standard. The school course is to last for two years."

A Singapore contemporary has been informed that Mr. Raoul Bigazzi, the well-known artist and art dealer of Florence, (Italy), has been awarded the erection of the monument by which the family of the late Mr. Chan Kai Ming, of Hongkong, are to perpetuate his memory. The monument, which will be erected in the Hongkong Chinese Permanent Cemetery, will be the first of the kind ever erected in the East, and one of the most imposing, as much for its very artistic lines as for the different kinds of material used. It will be made of Italian marble and bronze, and it is the first attempt of the artist to make Eastern taste and Western artistic sentiment meet in a harmonious and original way—quite a hard thing for a monument in which the centuries' old style is left unaltered. Mr. Bigazzi, for whose firm Messrs. Franks, Ltd., are agents in Singapore, is also responsible for the Shanghai Club War Memorial, the complete decoration of the Hon. Mr. Ku Tong Sen's park in Singapore, artistic works for the Palace of the King of Siam, and many other monuments throughout the East, Australia, America and Europe.

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans, replying in the House of Commons, on January 16th, to a question by Viscount Wolmer, said that on December 1st the strength of the Regular Army, including all ranks, but exclusive of the British Army in India, was about 10,000 less than the numbers voted.

CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTES' AGENCY.]

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

TERMS OF THE NAVAL TREATY.

REMAINS IN FORCE FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

WASHINGTON, February 2nd.

The Draft Treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan for the limitation of naval armaments was submitted to a plenary session of the Conference this morning. It is divided into chapters, the first containing the agreements, in twenty separate articles, and the second containing details of specific naval agreements. The articles in chapter one provide the capital ships which the Powers respectively may retain. The American and British lists are as already cabled. France retains nine ships with a tonnage of 221,000, Italy ten with a tonnage of 188,000, Japan ten with a tonnage of 301,000.

When the Treaty is made effective all other capital ships built or building by the Five Powers will be scrapped. In addition to the specified capital ships the United States may complete and retain two ships of the *West Virginia* class now under construction. Thereafter she will scrap the *North Dakota* and the *Delaware*, whilst Britain may construct two new capital ships not exceeding 35,000 tons each and will then scrap the *Thunderer*, *King George V*, *Ajax*, and *Centurion*.

AGGREGATE TONNAGES FOR CAPITAL SHIPS.

The naval treaty agreement gives, in standard displacement tonnage, the aggregate for capital ship replacement as follows:—The United States and Great Britain each 525,000 tons; France and Italy each 175,000 and Japan 315,000. The Powers agree not to exceed these aggregate tonnages. Other articles fix 35,000 tons as the maximum of any capital ship, provide that no ship can carry a gun exceeding sixteen inches and fix the total tonnage of aircraft carriers as follows:—The United States and Great Britain each 135,000, France, and Italy each 60,000, and Japan 81,000. The articles provide that no vessels hereafter laid down, except capital ships, shall carry guns exceeding eight inches.

IN FORCE FOR 1936.

No vessel liable to be scrapped shall be reconstructed as a warship and no preparation shall be made on merchantmen in peace time for the purpose of converting them into warships except stiffening the decks for mounting guns not exceeding six inches. Rules are laid down for building by any contracting Power for other Powers and for scrapping warships. They provide that such ships must be treated so that they cannot be put to combatant use. Scrapping may be effected by sinking, breaking up or converting into targets. The Treaty remains in force till December 31st, 1936 and if none of the Powers notify, two years prior to that date, their intention to terminate the Treaty it will continue in force until the expiration of two years from the date of notice given.

THE FORMAL ASSENT.

The delegates of the five Great Powers formally assented to the Naval Treaty.

EARLIER BUSINESS.

The plenary session of the Conference adopted without discussion resolutions regarding foreign post offices in China, the withdrawal of foreign troops, the "Open Door" and Chinese railways; also a declaration by the Powers asking China to reduce her military forces; and a resolution for publicity of the foreign commitments of China. Thereafter the draft naval treaty was presented.

The Conference also adopted the Chinese tariff resolution.

CHINESE TARIFF RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hughes announced that the Chinese tariff resolution would be temporarily postponed, but that it would subsequently be embodied in the Customs tariff.

POISON GAS AND SUBMARINE WARFARE.

The Conference has adopted the Treaty prohibiting the use of poison gas and limiting submarine warfare.

SHANTUNG SETTLEMENT GIVES SATISFACTION.

The announcement of the settlement of the Shantung Question, at the plenary conference by Mr. Hughes, was received with loud applause and evoked expressions of deep satisfaction by the delegates. Baron Shidehara thanked Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes for their good offices. Mr. Sze believed the settlement would remove all possibility of Sino-Japanese misunderstanding. Mr. Balfour declared that Britain was very gratified at the settlement, owing to her interests in the Far East. He added that Britain was ready to return the Weihaiwei leasehold.

SUBSTANTIAL ACHIEVEMENTS ATTAINED.

LONDON, February 1st.

A special Washington message says relief is expressed in Conference circles at the substantial achievements of the past few days.

The only criticism levelled against Article XIX, is its alleged lack of lucidity, but doubts will be probably set at rest in the Treaty awaiting signature by the four Powers as a rider to the Quadruple Pact, which is primarily designed to exclude the mainland of Japan from the scope of the Pact. At any rate there is a decided consensus of opinion that, considered in its broadest aspect, the Article reduces the possibility of Japan-American friction to a minimum and makes Japan-American naval rivalry practically impossible.

The *Westminster Gazette* foresees that opposition of the Senate will concentrate on British freedom of action regarding Singapore and also the American abandonment of Guam as a possible point of departure in any future American intervention in Far Eastern affairs.

Nevertheless the Shanghai agreement has appreciably brightened the chances of ratification. China's acceptance of the terms, which have been approved by the Anglo-American leaders, is reported to be based on a fear that rejection might preface the alienation of English-speaking sympathy, since the Shanghai dispute would constantly menace the Pacific peace.

Two other matters requiring to be cleared up were settled to-day, when the Five Power Committee approved the drafts of Treaties, firstly, for the limitation of naval armaments and secondly banning the use of submarines against merchantmen and forbidding the use of poison gas.

SENATE AND THE ALLIED DEBT.

LONDON, February 1st.

Gratification is expressed in official quarters in London at the American Senate's action with regard to Allied debts, but it is pointed out that this does not mean that the funding scheme is yet through, as the House of Representatives favours five per cent. interest. The next step will be a conference of both Houses. It is expected that this will result in an agreed measure, which the President will sign in the spring. British payment of the accrued interest is fixed to begin on April 1st, when \$25,000,000 will be handed over on a five per cent. basis, but this date may be postponed in view of the Senate's suggestion of a half per cent. reduction in the rates.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, February 1st.

A discussion of the Naval Treaty by the Armaments Committee was marked by a sharp Anglo-French exchange on the submarine issue.

M. Jusserand announced that information from France refuted Lord Lee's charge that an article by Capt. Castex in the *Berue Maritime* seemed to indicate a French policy of unrestricted submarine warfare. He declared that Lord Lee omitted to say that the article was headed "The Character of German Submarine Warfare" and concluded with the words "Thus argue the Germans."

Lord Lee replied, contending that the general meaning of the Castex article was as he originally described it. He recalled that France opposed the British effort to abolish submarines, but he deprecated a controversy and urged Anglo-French friendly co-operation in the reconstruction of the world.

M. Jusserand welcomed Lord Lee's last words, but refused the charge that France was imposing the burden of submarine warfare on the world. He declared that all nations except Britain wanted to maintain submarines.

GERMAN COMPETITION IN U.S.

NEW YORK, February 1st.

According to statements made at the meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, which opened at Washington on January 30th, owing to German competition at prices from one-third to one-fifth lower than the cost of production in the United States, scores of American factories have closed down and thousands of people are workless.

For example, the President of the Crucible Steel Company stated that German tool steel was selling in New York at one-fifth the American cost of production, and five out of thirty American manufacturers of this type of steel had failed, whilst others were operating under 25 per cent. of their capacity.

Manufacturers and labour organisations are demanding an early passage of the Fordney Tariff Bill.

A Labour representative summed up the situation by declaring that an ounce of gold would buy 17 hours of labour in the United States, 97 in Japan, 117 in France and 201 in Germany.

GERMAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

EXECUTIVE FAVOUR IMMEDIATE GENERAL MOVEMENT.

BERLIN, February 1st.

The executive of the Railwaymen's Union voted by 20 to 15 in favour of proclaiming an immediate general strike on the railways.

OUTBREAK OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

LONDON, February 1st.

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Scotland and the North of England, officially described as the biggest for thirty years, has already caused a rise in the price of meat, owing to the preventive slaughtering of cattle.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

MET AT INDORE BY RULING PRINCES.

INDORE, February 2nd.

The chief event of the Prince of Wales's visit to Indore was the holding of a public durbar, on Thursday morning, which was attended by the largest number of ruling Princes and chiefs yet assembled to meet the Prince of Wales. Eighteen were presented, the Prince personally bestowing honours upon each. This was an impressive spectacle, rich in colour. The Prince was cordially acclaimed by large crowds all along the route.

U.S. TRADE.

PRODUCTION SHOWS NO STRIKING DEPARTURES.

WASHINGTON, February 2nd.

The *Federal Reserve Monthly Review* declares that production in trade shows no striking departures. There has been a sensational increase in certain manufactures, but in a number of lines activity has been well sustained. The tendency towards stabilisation of prices continues, increased activity in iron and steel is unchanged, textiles show a little improvement but the silk trade is depressed, the material rise in raw silk having militated against orders for future delivery.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN INDIA."

POLICE FORCED TO FIRE ON A MOB.

CALCUTTA, February 1st.

In consequence of the arrests of two non-co-operation picketers near Pabna, in Bengal, a crowd of two thousand, on January 27th, assaulted the district magistrate, police superintendent and deputy superintendent. The last-named was rendered unconscious. The mob was warned to disperse and replied that a volley of stones. The police fired blank, then buckshot, without effect on the mob, whereupon they were obliged to fire ball, killing four and wounding six persons.

EARLIER CABLES.

NON-CO-OPERATORS' NEW CAMPAIGN.

BOMBAY, February 1st.

Gandhi's new mass civil disobedience campaign, involving the non-payment of taxes, was inaugurated in the Bardoli district of Surat, where a conference of four thousand local representatives passed a resolution unanimously agreeing to Gandhi's choice of this district for beginning the movement, and deciding to start forthwith unless a round-table conference is held.

Speakers urging the enlistment of ten thousand volunteers were delivered at a mass meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, whereupon many enlisted, including Mrs. Naidu, leader of the women's movement in India, and practically all the Non-Co-operation leaders in Bombay.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISPUTE.

NOW ASSUMES A POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

JOHANNESBURG, February 1st.

The men are returning to the coalfields, but it will be difficult to take back even the reduced complement, owing to the small demand for coal.

The leaders of the coal-mine strikers are now scarcely discussing the economic aspect, but are concentrating on the political issue, advocating nationalisation of the mines and the submission of the whole dispute to Parliament.

Many men now admit that even a victory for them would mean closing down many of the mines. There are indications of widespread eagerness among the strikers to return to work.

GENERAL HERTZOG BACKS THE STRIKERS.

LONDON, February 1st.

South Africa's industrial troubles have now assumed a definitely political complexion.

General Hertzog, leader of the Nationalist section of the Dutch, has taken the unprecedented step of espousing the cause of the strikers. Addressing a strike meeting at Witbank, he declared that 90 per cent. of the people sided with the strikers. General Hertzog praised the constitutional methods and wished them success. Subsequently he conferred with the men's leaders.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

ALL INVITED COUNTRIES ACCEPT EXCEPT THE U.S.

LONDON, February 1st.

Reuters learns that British and Italian circles are confident that the Genoa conference will open on March 8th as arranged.

It is estimated that two thousand will attend, including delegates and staffs. All the thirty-five countries invited, including the British Dominions, have accepted, with the exception of the United States, whose answer is awaited.

FRANCO-BRITISH PACT.

PARIS, January 31st.

All quibbles and differences on side issues notwithstanding, the idea of a Franco-British Pact is making headway. In an interview with *Le Matin*, Lord Blyth expressed the profound conviction that a Franco-British Alliance was the keystone of modern civilisation. The Alliance would be the greatest boon not only to Britain and France but to all Europe, to which it will bring peace and prosperity.—*Times*.

FRENCH SOLDIERS KILLED IN SILESIA.

BERLIN, February 1st.

Two French soldiers were killed and 25 wounded in a fight with civilians while searching houses for arms at Petersdorf, Silesia.

LATEST CABLES.

THE STRIKE.

SEAMEN'S UNION PROCLAIMED AN UNLAWFUL SOCIETY.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary was issued on Wednesday evening (February 1st) containing the following Order in Council:—

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

[L.S.] R. E. STRAUS, Governor.

SOCIETIES ORDINANCE, 1920.

By His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, in Council.

Whereas it has been made to appear to me with the advice of the Executive Council of the Colony of Hongkong that the society known as the Chinese Seamen's Union is being used and is likely to be used for purposes incompatible with the peace and good order of the Colony:

Now therefore I Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs with the advice of the said Executive Council do hereby declare the said Society to be an unlawful society.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony of Hongkong this 1st day of February, 1932.

By Order, CLAUD SEVERN, Colonial Secretary.

1st February, 1932.

The Colonial Secretary, "by order" appends the following explanatory statement:—

The Order in Council which appears above has been made, not because the members of the Seamen's Union have struck for higher pay, but because attempts are being made by the Union to paralyse the life of the Colony by procuring strikes in other employments of workmen who have themselves no grievances against their employers. If this were permitted it would cause widespread distress by interfering with the food supplies of the community and with the carrying on of essential services. The actions of the Union thus endanger the peace and good order of the Colony and it has therefore been declared an unlawful Society.

SALIENT CLAUSES OF THE SOCIETIES ORDINANCE.

The Societies Ordinance, under which the proclamation is issued, is Ordinance No. 8 of 1920.

Section 4 (1) states:

It shall be lawful for Governor in Council in his absolute discretion to declare to be unlawful any society which in his opinion:

(a) has among its objects an unlawful purpose or purposes incompatible with the peace and good order of the Colony, or

(b) is being used, or is likely to be used, for unlawful purposes or purposes incompatible with the peace and good order of the Colony, or

(c) is by reason of its actions or proceedings calculated to excite tumult or disorder in China or to excite persons to crime in China.

Section 5 (1) provides:

Every person who assists in any way whatsoever in the management of an unlawful society shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 18 months.

Section 5 (3) and (4) makes it illegal to raise subscriptions for an unlawful society or to give aid to such a society and Section 6 gives power of search of premises and seizure of documents.

HOW THE NEWS WAS IMPARTED TO STRIKERS.

As the proclamation set out above indicates, dramatic developments have occurred in the strike situation. Following a meeting of the Executive Council on Wednesday afternoon the proclamation declaring the Seamen's Union to be an unlawful society was issued by the Governor and put into effect forthwith.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs (the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax) with the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. C. Wolfe) and a large force of European and Indian police officers, paid a surprise visit to the local office of the Seamen's Union, at nine o'clock on Wednesday night. Mr. Hallifax read to the men assembled there the earlier notice issued by the Government, in which attempts by the Seamen's Union to induce other labour associations to join the strike are annulled.

Following this, the new proclamation was read and explained. The police then took charge of the premises and sequestered all documents. The men on the premises, who numbered nearly 100, were advised to disperse and they did so quietly enough. A large crowd was attracted by the sight of the large force of police but the proceedings were not in any way interfered with. A large quantity of documents were taken from the place and conveyed to the Central Police Station.

Mr. Hallifax told Press representatives, yesterday, that the proclamation rendered officials and members of the Seamen's Union liable to arrest. He added that the proclamation did not close avenues to negotiation. The seamen, or accredited representatives, might be sent from Canton and open negotiations with the ship-owners. The proclamation only sought to stop the efforts being made to bring about sympathetic strikes by those who had real grievances. Such action was contrary to the public welfare.

GARGO AND COAL COOLIES REPRESENTATIVES WARNED.

During the morning the Secretary for Chinese Affairs saw representatives of the Gargo Coolies and Coal Coolies Guilds and explained the proclamation to them also, warning them against taking action which would bring them into conflict with the law.

MILITARY PICKETS.

To prevent intimidation—which, from all reports, has been rife—the military authorities have provided pickets for the whole length of the water front.

THE COLONY'S COAL AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

Coal coolies were to be seen at work, here and there, yesterday, but local coal agents had to tell inquirers that delivery could not be given. "You can have a ton if you like to send your motor car for it," one would be purchaser was informed. Whether the Coal Coolies Guild have struck, officially, or not, most of their members would appear to have ceased work.

With the continuance of the strike of the cargo coolies & species of artificial inflation has taken place in the price of firewood; there is plenty on vessels in the harbour but, for lack of transport, it is as far from the consumer as if it were still growing in its native forests. In the last 24 hours the price of firewood has taken an upward jump several times. One has to pay a dollar, now, for as much firewood as would usually cost 50 cents and the increase is particularly felt by the poorer Chinese who do all their cooking by means of wood fires. Coal, also, is quoted as high as \$30 a ton but not advanced further, to any great extent. Nevertheless, coal importers have sent revised price lists to their customers in which nearly every item is shown to have advanced substantially in price.

As to market prices, the official figures published in these columns a few days ago still hold good, except that there has been a slight decrease in the price of beef and a considerable rise in the cost of poultry. Chickens are now 55 cents a pound instead of 45 on January 24th, small capons 55 cents instead of 44, large capons 65 cents instead of 48, and duck 80 cents a pound instead of 35 cents. Supplies of fish are still good but a shortage of beef is apprehended in ten days' time if no more beasts arrive for killing.

EUROPEAN STAFF UNLOAD VESSEL.

How European staffs regard the action of the strikers is significantly shown by the information which reaches us, and which we understand to be reliable, that the European staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. buckled to yesterday and helped to unload one of their vessels.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE LEADERS DETAINED.

Under the proclamation issued yesterday morning by the Governor four leaders of the sympathetic strikers' Guilds have been detained by the police. The four arrested men are members of the Stevedores' Guild, the Cargo Carriers' Guild and the Tallymen's Guild. The arrests were quietly carried out and no incidents in connection with them have been reported.

Presumably these four men are being detained pending investigations into their conduct in connection with their respective Guilds. Under the proclamation they are liable to banishment from the Colony but it is probable, we understand, that if they give satisfactory assurances as to their future good conduct they will be released.

THE COAL COOLIES.

There appears to be still some doubt as to the attitude of the coal coolies. It was commonly reported yesterday, that they had decided to come out on strike that morning. A representative of one of the largest coal companies in the Colony, stated that their coolies had not been working all day. Along the Praya in the Wan-chai district, however, a number of coal junks were being loaded and quite a large number of coal coolies were engaged in this work. It is expected, now that the fear of intimidation is removed, that the coal coolies, who did come out on strike will resume work this morning. Coal dealers were busy yesterday afternoon preparing for a resumption of work in the morning. The difference between the Coal Coolies Guild and the other guilds, which have come out on strike, is that whilst the other Guilds actually signed and handed in strike notices in the ordinary way, the coal coolies have not. They have been half-hearted about the whole affair and as stated in a recent issue of the *Daily Press* the head coolies have stood firm for work at their various meetings.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The passenger traffic to Canton is still heavy though yesterday afternoon trains were not so crowded as usual. Further batches of seamen left for Canton during the day, numbering in all about 120. The Seamen's Union in this direction still continues to operate and several of their officials seemed to be quite busy at the railway station yesterday afternoon, marshalling groups of men for despatch to Canton. As a result of Wednesday night's raid their arrangements for sending men away were badly disorganised. Amongst the many documents seized by the police were the special travelling vouchers issued to men going to Canton by the railway authorities. As a result of this the officials were compelled to purchase ordinary tickets at the booking office for ready cash. One of the Union officials was heard to remark on the station that on the morning they hoped to have plenty of news for Hongkong.

Up to the present, 5,800 seamen have been sent by the Union to Canton and of this number nearly 800 have returned to the Colony.

Nine vessels were due to leave the harbour yesterday. Of these six were Japanese, one Dutch and two British. The *Armede Beke*, *Afrika* and *Maria* obtained their clearances, yesterday, for Shanghai.

NO NEWS FROM CANTON.

There is still no official news from Canton though the Shipowners' note was despatched to the officials there a week ago.

THE SEAMEN'S RECENT PROPOSALS.

The *Canton Times* prints the following telegraphic reply from H.E. the Governor of Hongkong to H.M.'s Consul-General, Canton, with regard to the proposals made from Canton by the Seamen's Union last week:—

"Reference:—Despatch from Consul-General to Governor of Hongkong, dated 28th January, 1932, forwarding revised terms of Seamen's Union.

"Proposal that Seamen should only be employed through the Union and Agreement should have no effect unless the Union has been a witness makes any discussion useless.

"Requirements of Merchant Shipping Law would in any case make it impossible to accept conditions, to say nothing about international question arising in case of foreign owned ships.

"Proposal to arbitrate at Canton cannot in any case be considered.

"The extensible grounds for strike are solely question of wages.

"Owners are still prepared to refer to arbitration by Board appointed by my Government and suggested Union should empower delegates to confer with them here to settle preliminaries."

INTERVIEW WITH THE LEADER IN CANTON.

PROPOSAL OF A THREE MONTHS' STRUGGLE.

The Canton correspondent of *Shanghai Life*, reports having had an interview with the president of the Sailor's Union, the interview taking place at the headquarters of the Kuomintang at Canton. In his account of the interview, the correspondent begins by saying that the president particularly requested him to make the present strike—"this unusual struggle of Chinese against the capitalists"—known to the workmen of Russia.

As to the causes of the strike, the President states that the Chinese have taken a stand against deprivation of all rights, rough treatment, 14 hours' work a day, and an existence bordering on semi-starvation. The majority of the men have families averaging three or four persons, and they find it impossible to live on \$20 a month, and they are, therefore, determined to obtain a minimum wage of \$25.50. When this increase has been obtained, the Union will be in a position to proceed with other questions "which can be settled speedily and with ease"—presumably as compared with the present dispute.

The report states that there are about 50,000 men in the Union and that 20,000 of them are Cantonese. It is believed that the strikers will be able to hold out for three months. They have been removed to Canton in order that their funds may be economized, and also to prevent the men being unduly influenced during the negotiations. The President declares that the men will not return to work until they are given the terms demanded, and a guarantee that these terms will be adhered to.

It is further stated that, if the concessions asked for are not speedily granted, members of about 100 unions will go on strike in sympathy with the seamen. [We take this from the *N.C. Daily News*. It should be explained that *Shanghai Life*, to which this information was contributed, is a Russian paper.—Ed.]

PRICES RISING AT CANTON.

In an account of the New Year celebrations at Canton the *Canton Times* says:—"Owing to the discontinuance of the service of the different Hongkong boats, many imported goods have been greatly increased in price. Although poultry, vegetables, etc., could not be shipped to Hongkong, these goods were also unexpectedly increased in price."

WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY.

SEASON OPENED LAST NIGHT.

The Warwick Comedy Company opened a short season at the Theatre Royal last night with an admirable performance of Somerset Maugham's new play, "The Circle." There was a good house.

The piece was part of the Company's repertoire on their last visit to Hongkong but it well bears repetition, being essentially modern and possessing features calculated to appeal specially to the Far Eastern audience.

Miss Joan Mayne gives a very able presentation of the character of a romantic, over-sentimental girl and Mr. Tom Fenwick cleverly portrays the dull and stupid husband. He seemed to have developed this part very much since he last played it here; it is a difficult enough even in all conscience, the author has given the husband so many proxy things to say. Mr. Dudley Howarth carries off the very unorthodox love scene very well indeed; he has a handsome stage presence and is always at ease.

The cynical husband of thirty years ago, full of bitter and cutting witticisms, is again most cleverly presented by Mr. N. Thorpe Mayne, and Mr. Charles Bradley acts up to him admirably as the one-time philanthropist who might have been Prime Minister but who has ruined his career and his character for what is called "romance." The principal character, and the triumph of the evening has still to be mentioned. Miss Gertrude Godard gave an exceptionally clever rendering of the part of the young beauty who is now "a painted old woman."

To-night "The Importance of Being Earnest" is to be given.

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"BOLTON CASTLE" ... sailing middle of Mar.

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FURUKI MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Feb., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 4th Mar., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

SADO MARU ... Saturday, 11th Feb., at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 17th Feb., at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG via LONDON HULL & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUMOTO MARU ... Sunday, 18th Feb.

GIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

MALACCA MARU ... Tuesday, 7th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Mar., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

TAKETOYO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Feb.

NEW YORK via Suez.

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via OAPA

KANAGAWA MARU ... End of Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 10th Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PENANG MARU ... Saturday, 11th Feb.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 17th Feb., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MAYBASHI MARU (calling Moji) ... Thursday, 2nd Feb.

KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

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HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

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FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 7th Feb.

For further particulars, please apply to—

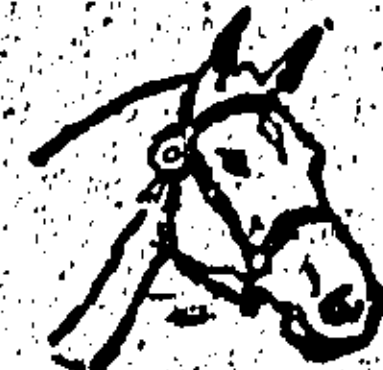
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THE IRISH TREATY.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.
RENDING HIS CRITICS.

Great Britain has loyally done her part towards the ratification of the Irish Treaty. Both Houses of Parliament, on December 10th, after a three days' debate in each, accepted the Articles of Agreement by large majorities. In the Commons the Die-hard amendment, moved by Colonel Gretton, was defeated by 401 to 88, a majority of 343, and the Address was then voted without a division; in the Lords the amendment of the Duke of Northumberland was rejected by 166 to 47. Thus ends for the time being the British chapter; the Irish is not yet concluded.

Of all the speeches delivered on November 10th—and they were many—one stands out—pre-eminent. It was the speech with which the Lord Chancellor summed up the long debate in the House of Lords. The speech itself was remarkable on two grounds. It had a strong personal character; it was also conspicuous for the noble and powerful words in which the peers were addressed on public grounds to ratify the Articles. Let us take the personal side first: Lord Birkenhead immediately followed Lord Salisbury in debate—a tactical move which is obviously agreeable to him because Lord Salisbury invariably affords him plentiful openings for the exercise of his formidable powers as a duellist in debate. The Lord Chancellor thereupon dealt faithfully and mercilessly with Lord Salisbury, who had adopted the Die-hard attitude, though he frankly confessed that the cause of the Union was dead. But he refrained from indicating which particular form of Home Rule he adopted; he merely took the rôle of champion of the Southern and Northern Unionists in turn.

LORD SALISBURY AND LORD CARSON. Lord Salisbury, not for the first time, was rash enough to charge the Government with lack of honour, and referring to Lord Doherty, pointedly congratulated him on his not being a member of the Government. The Lord Chancellor's riposte was deadly and sure. "Why should the noble marquis," he asked, in his suave tone, "be so eager to charge with lack of honour a Government to which belongs incomparably the most distinguished member of his own family?" This drew from the peers a laugh which must have startled the Sovereigns in their leaden frames. For the shot brought down not only Lord Salisbury, but his brothers, Lord Robert and Lord Hugh, and a few pellets from the same cartridge may have penetrated the episcopal gaiters of the Bishop of Exeter. Very swiftly came the words, racing to their pointed conclusion, while the Lord Chancellor, with folded hands, turned to find another victim.

He found him in Lord Carson, who was sitting behind the Front Opposition Bench, with his forehead clouded in gloom, waiting for what he knew must come. For Lord Carson, in his speech two days before, had repudiated and proscribed all his old friends and political associates, whom he charged, with treachery to himself and to the cause of Ulster. The Lord Chancellor, in accents of sorrow rather than anger, described the pain with which he had seen the repudiation of his friendship. "That the noble and learned lord can do," he said with dignity, "what he cannot do is to rob me of our common memories of twenty years." He described in a well-phrased sentence or two the dangers which they had shared together, and indicated his regret at the loss of such a friend. But then, taking up Lord Carson's bitter attack on Lord Curzon, he dwelt severely on the injustice of it, and after showing how little warrant there was for the charge of treachery, he turned swiftly and said: "My lords, those are wild and foolish words."

A WOUNDING PHRASE. That was one stroke; the next came a little later when, after a sarcastic allusion to the array of Liberal Peers, who all seemed to forget that their own Home Rule Bills had proposed to thrust Ulster under the heel of a Dublin Parliament, he looked towards Lord Carson and said that the contribution to constructive statecraft in his speech was as "immature as any scheme that might fall from the lips of a hysterical schoolgirl." The phrase palpably startled the House. It was a wounding phrase, a barbed phrase, and the tip was dipped in gall. One does not know how many thin strands there were left in the cord of their friendship before yesterday's sitting, but that stroke seemed to sever the last. Lord Carson rose in his place to say that his scheme was the scheme of the Act of 1920. The Lord Chancellor replied that Ulster's position was quite unchanged. Lord Carson said "No." "Then we are at issue," said the Lord Chancellor, and hurried on. There has never in English political history been such a friendship killer as the Irish question, and yesterday added to the tale of victims. It added also to the Parliamentary record of memorable "débâcles" in the form of a debate, since Disraeli goaded Peel to madness with his epigrams. Whether Lord Carson was stung or not, no mere casual spectator could say. He gave no sign. But he looked a worn and tired man, consumed with his own exceeding bitterness. And the faces of many of the peers on the Government Bench wore the impressive look of gentlemen who did not wish even to let their eyes show that they had seen their enemy's hurt.

The Lord Chancellor also made lighter play with his weapon when he had proved that he could strike to slay. He was very happy in his references to the Duke of Northumberland, "to whom every soldier is a Superman, every politician a rogue or a fool, and every workman a Bolshevik, either actual or potential." He heartily chafed the "medievalists amongst us," who seem to be unaware that the world has changed during the last few years, and who describe the Government as "poor fools and puppets, who are kicked from crisis to crisis."

The Lord Chancellor did not deny that the Government had changed their minds often; indeed, he admitted that very probably they would change them again. He apologized for nothing; he repented nothing. Even the choicest extracts from the days when he was "Galloper Smith" he declared that he heard with high composure. He almost took away the breath of certain Liberal peers when he declared that, speaking there as Lord Chancellor, he was prepared to justify all the irregularities he had committed, and would repeat them if he had his time over again, though perhaps he would not have uttered a few indiscreet words if he had known that he would be Lord Chancellor one day and they would be brought up in judgment against him. The humour was irresistible, and the tables were deftly turned on Lord Londonderry, who had thought to put the Lord Chancellor in a fix.

AN IMMENSE MOMENT.

When the Lord Chancellor dealt with the big subjects at issue he touched much deeper notes. He told the Peers, as Mr. Churchill had told the Commons on the previous day, that the Government's choice had lain between the course which they had taken and civil war "on an eminently larger scale." He denied that the Government had submitted to humiliation; he claimed rather that Great Britain was doing a great thing, in a great way, and could afford to do it. He spoke of the present moment as "an immense moment in history." He praised the insight and statesmanship of Sir James Craig in "first realising that this bloody and unhappy quarrel could not be carried on indefinitely," and so he asked the Peers to give their votes in spirit of high hope and with a deep sense of responsibility, "not confident, but hopeful, that we shall see in the future an Ireland which will at last, after centuries, be reconciled to this country." So ended this remarkable speech, and, though a number of Peers evidently abstained from going into the lobbies, the majority was adequate and large.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain summed up the debate on general lines. Speaking of the Boundary Commission, to which the Ulster members had expressed such fierce hostility, he told the House that the Government had only agreed to put this in the treaty without consulting Ulster because if they had held up the agreement at the last moment, when the Irish representatives were prepared to sign, they might have jeopardised and destroyed all chance of settlement. He appealed to the British Parliament to be as generous as it was strong, saying, in a fine phrase, that "to have power to forgive was an Imperial prerogative." And the House of Commons responded to his call.—Daily Telegraph.

WIRELESS FROM ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA.**A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.**

A highly interesting secret has been revealed by Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, in regard to the transmission by the Daily Mail at the invitation of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of the first direct wireless newspaper message to Australia from England. The message took one-sixteenth of a second in transit. At the Imperial Conference it was decided that such an achievement was impossible, and a scheme of extensive relay stations was evolved, but as Mr. Hughes states, *The Daily Mail* message has shown the "impossible" to be possible. A wireless expert writes: "As has been proved over and over again in wireless telegraphy, the legislators have not kept up with the development of what is, after all, still a new science. As a result of the pressure of public opinion in France, the Government has overruled the Post Office, and an extensive scheme of long-distance wireless communications has been launched. Within a month or so France will open up new wireless communications from stations built by private enterprise to all her Colonies and to many distant parts of the world."

If it had been realized by our own Post Office, as has now been proved, that direct communication with Australia was possible, we should by now have stations in all the Dominions and Colonies, in direct communication with an excellent telegraph and Press service at greatly reduced rates."

MR. W. M. HUGHES ON DIRECT COMMUNICATION.

In a speech in the Federal Parliament cables the Sydney correspondent of the *Daily Mail* on December 7th, morning for approval of the draft agreement with the Amalgamated Wireless, Limited, for the erection of high-power wireless stations in Australia; Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, referred to the *Daily Mail's* recent successful messages to Australia. Such messages, he declared, had been considered impossible by the Imperial Conference, but the impossible had been done. The whole British Press favoured direct communication, and so, he ventured to say, did the whole daily Press of Australia. The proposed capital, Mr. Hughes continued, would be 1,000,000 £ shares, the Commonwealth taking half, with the controlling interest, which would be preserved in the event of an increase of capital.

COTTON GROWING INDUSTRY.

The prospects of the cotton-growing industry in Queensland are now so good that more power and more shed accommodation will have to be provided in order to enable Australia to take full advantage of her great resources in the Northern State.

The Queens and State Minister of Agriculture announced at Brisbane (8.8.21) that his department would give co-operative help to all growing companies it could in marketing the large crop in sight.

The cotton coming to hand was of good quality and clean, and up to date 265 tons in the seed had been received, and 16 tons of lint manufactured from the portion that had been treated. In addition there is about 120 tons of seed for disposal.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

THAILAND via SWATOW & SHANTUNG "KINGSING" ... Tues., 7th Feb., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW "TAKSANG" ... Tues., 7th Feb., 10 a.m.
BANGKOK "HOPSANG" ... Tues., 7th Feb., 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" ... Tues., 7th Feb., Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "FOOKSANG" ... Tues., 7th Feb., 3 p.m.
MANILA "YUENSANG" ... Tues., 7th Feb., 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE "KWAISANG" ... Tues., 7th Feb., 5 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE—This Line offers regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Khat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chedock.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

"FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 7th Feb., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

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M.V. "GLENARA" ... 16th Feb.

HOMEWARDS.

M.V. "GLENNAVY" ... 7th Feb.
M.V. "GLENLUCH" ... 2nd Feb.
S.S. "GLENHARB" ... 23rd Feb.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

February 1st.
Lake Farmingdale, American str., 1,831 tons, Capt. F. Diaz, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
 February 2nd.
Marmande, French str., 3,530 tons, from Marseilles and Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Messageries Maritimes.
Chongchou, British str., 1,205 tons, Capt. F. C. Lovegrove, from Bangkok and Kohuchang, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Cheongching, British str., 1,250 tons, Capt. T. Croft, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Deenwongse, British str., 1,947 tons, Capt. C. W. Shearer, from Saigon, with rice.—Yuen Shing Fat.
Java, Danish str., 5,525 tons, Capt. J. H. Baun, from Copenhagen, with a general cargo.—Manners & Backhouse, Ltd.
Aukland, British str., 1,225 tons, Capt. C. B. Walker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tonyu Maru, Japanese str., 1,211 tons, Capt. T. Kawamura, from Saigon, with rice.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

February 2nd.
Africa, for Shanghai.
Armande, for Shanghai.
Manila Maru, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sada Maru* (European line) left Kobe for Hongkong on February 1st, and is expected here February 10th. She will sail for Europe via Singapore on February 11th at 11 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Asia Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 1st.
Asia Maru (N.Y.K.), due February 12th.
Calcutta Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 11th.
Devanah (P. & O.), due February 27th.
Dunera (P. & O.), due February 12th.
Glaucus (Blue Funnel line), due February 4th.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 10th.
Kendal Castle (Dodwell-Castle line), due early in April.
Kiara (P. & O.), due February 11th.
Korea Maru (T.K.K.), due Feb. 15th.
Lahore (P. & O.), due February 7th.
Malacca Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 8th.
Pathan (Dodwell & Co.), due beginning of March.
Pyrhus (Blue Funnel line), due February 4th, a.m.
Tanda (B.L.), due February 7th.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 10th.
Tokushima Maru (N.Y.K.), due February 8th.
Tottori Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 8th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The *Struthers and Barry* str. *West Chopaka* limped into Shanghai recently with a badly damaged bow, collided with the Japanese steamer *Kyodo Maru* 16, owned by the Awa Kyodo Kisen Kaisha, which arrived at Dairen from Tsingtao, via Weihaiwei, on the 22nd January, with her bows badly damaged. The Japanese steamer reports that the collision happened off the Shantung Promontory at 2 a.m. on the 19th January and that nine of her crew were drowned or killed. The *West Chopaka* will go into dry dock at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works for repairs which will take about three weeks to complete. In the meantime, her Hongkong and Manila cargo has all been discharged.

The Glasgow correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the new C.P.S. line *Empress of Canada*, which is nearing completion at the Fairfield yard, says: "This vessel, of about 22,000 tons, is intended for the passenger service between Vancouver and Hongkong and Manila, in which she will take up her station early next year. She is the largest liner yet built at Fairfield, and will be the largest mail and passenger steamship on the Pacific. Designed like the three other vessels by Mr. Hugh Macdonald, the naval architect to the owners, she is a twin-screw vessel with oil-fired boilers and double-reduction geared turbines. Her passenger accommodation is of a luxurious character. Except for the dining saloon and the spacious reception room by which it is approached, all her public rooms are on one deck. The lounge and music room forward, provided with a cinema operating room, is connected to the smoking room and verandah café aft by a long gallery 13ft. wide, off which open a card room, drawing room, writing room, and children's room. On a lower deck there is a large swimming bath and gymnasium."

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:
 Addressee From
 Maugham, s/s Forthos... Peking
 Schreyer, Trading Society... Yokohama
 Watanabe, Nipponzan Hotel... Osaka
 Thakuram, s/s Oka... Misumi
 No. 18 Kaibogai...
 Mrs. Asmam King Edward... Shanghai
 Hotel... Shanghai
 Yikichank... Shanghai
 Cheungkewu, c/o Manhanwo... Tientsin
 No. 19 Desvoeux Road...
 Hinglee West Yingpon Tram... Shanghai
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 Manchuechan 184 Queens Road Amoy... Shanghai
 Dr. Shankongsin 36 Caine Road Amoy... Amoy
 Leoon... Shanghai
 Loeywong... Osaka
 Osaka... Osaka

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:
 Addressee From
 1113/37th Middleton... Los Angeles Cal
 1482 3rd Raphael Krenlim Haiphong
 3020 34th Retransmitted from
 Singapore Steamer
 Sheafart... London

WEATHER REPORT.

February 2nd at 12.30.—Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok and Weihaiwei, moderately at Shanghai and slightly from Formosa to Haiphong.
 Moderately monsoon may be expected along the S. and S.E. coast of China.
 Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.07 inch. Total since January 1st, 237 inches, against an average of 158 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
 District Forecast
 Hongkong to Cap Rock N.W. to N.E. wind, fresh to moderate; overcast, drizzle, fog.
 Formosa Channel No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

		Previous On Date On		Day at		5 a.m.		2 p.m.	
		at		at		at		at	
Barometer		30.01		30.01		29.96			
Temperature		63		69		57			
Humidity		87		98		98			
Wind Direction		Calm		ESE		NW			
Force		0		2		2			
Weather		cal		d		odf			
Rain		0.00		0.00		0.08			

Highest open-air Temperature on 1st... 53
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd... 57

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd to 9th February, 1933.

		High Water		Low Water	
		H.K. Standard Time		H.K. Standard Time	
Day of Week	Day of Month	h.	m.	h.	m.
Fri.	3	0	13	5	5
Satur.	4	1	42	4	0
Sun.	5	1	15	4	9
Mon.	6	2	32	5	2
Tues.	7	3	31	5	5
Wed.	8	4	18	4	1
Thur.	9	5	20	3	9

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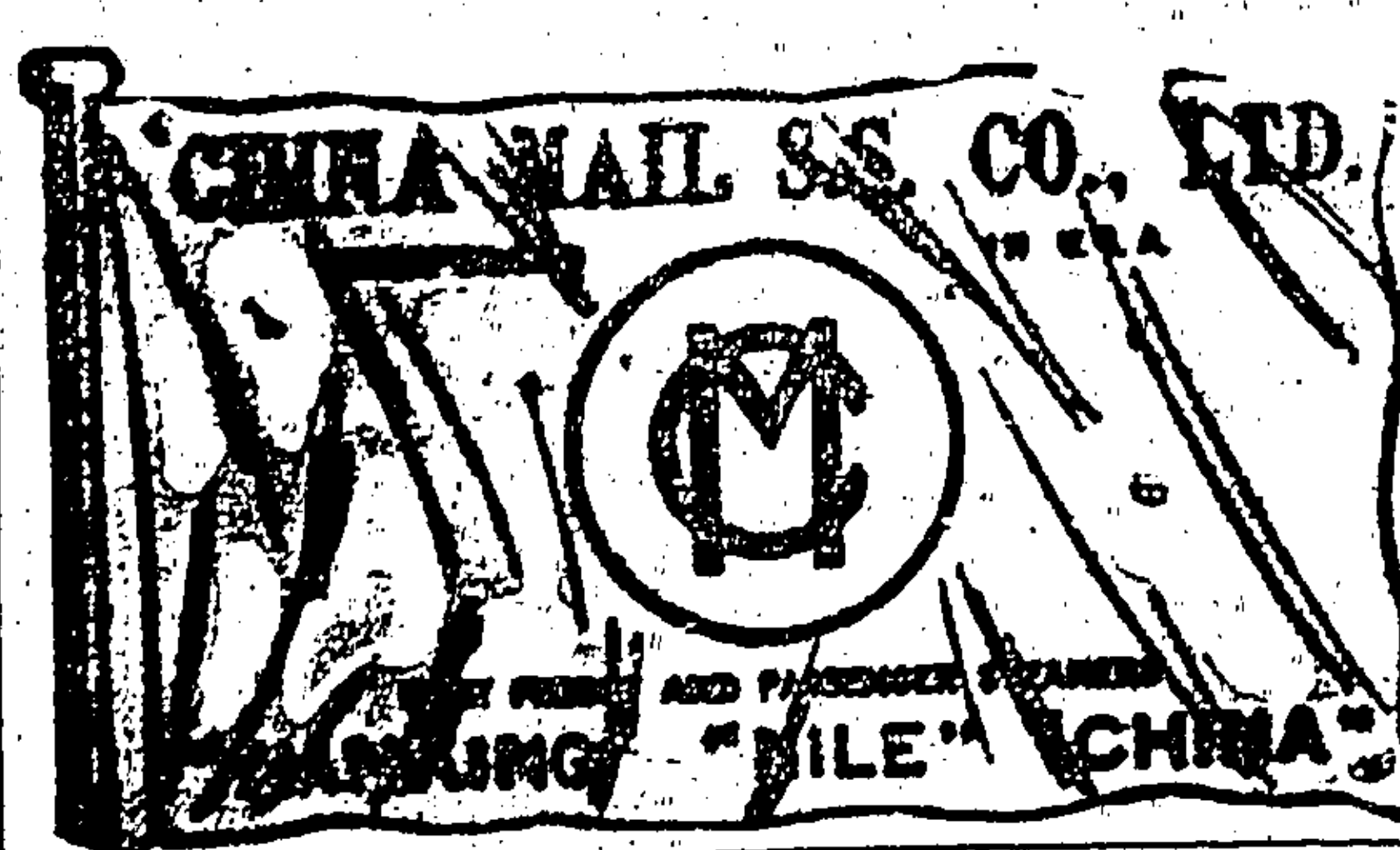
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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "CHINA"

Feb. 20th at noon.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO

SINGAPORE & BATAVIA

S.S. "NILE"

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transhipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SHERIDAN, GENERAL AGENT
 PRINCE'S BUILDING, 105 HOOB STREET.
 TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.
 No. 1934. No. 2161.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT	APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK via PANAMA	Taketo Maru	Jap	...	...	On 22nd Feb.
NEW YORK or Boston via BUEY CANAL	Dacre Castle	Brit	...	...	About 18th Feb.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Nanking	Am	...	...	On 30th Feb.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Tenyo Maru	Jap	...	...	On 13th Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO via Dairen & JAPAN	Persia Maru	Jap	...	...	On 29th Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHAI & JAP. PORTS & Hlu.	Gleiden State	Am	...	...	On 18th Feb. at Noon
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via SHANGHAI J. PORTS & Hlu.	Feeling Maru	Jap	...	...	On 8th Feb. at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Africa Maru	Brit	...	...	On 25th Feb.
MADEIRA, LISBON & LONDON via SPAIN, PANAMA	Ision	Brit	...	...	On 21st Feb.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SPAIN & LONDON	Cap. Anona	Brit	...	...	About 7th Feb.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Sado Maru	Jap	...	...	On 11th Feb. at 11 a.m.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	Achille	Brit	...	...	On 3rd Feb.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	City of Manchester	Brit	...	...	On 10th Feb.
GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Calchas	Brit	...	...	On 14th Feb.
MARSEILLE, GENOA & LIVERPOOL	Glenavy	Brit	...	...	On 14th Feb.
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG	Rippon	Brit	...	...	On 14th Feb.
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	Radja	Brit	...	...	On 14th Feb.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO	Dunera	Jap	...	...	On 8th Feb.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Malaya Maru	Jap	...	...	On 7th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & BATAVIA	Van Cloon	Brit	...	...	About 2nd half of Feb.
BRINDISI, VESUVIO & TRIESTE	Tracia	Am	...	...	On 7th Feb. at Noon
SINGAPORE & BATAVIA	Nile	Am	...	...	On 11th Feb.
LANDAKAN	Maunang	Brit	...	...	On 14th Feb. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & RANGOON	Penang Maru	Jap	...	...	On 6th Mar. at 10 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Alki Maru	Jap	...	...	On 17th Feb.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Easton	Brit	...	...	On 17th Feb. at 11 a.m.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO	West Chopaka	Am	...	...	About 4th Feb.
VAL PARADISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO	Ginyo Maru	Jap	...	...	On 7th Feb. at 11 a.m.
TAKAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Kingdon Maru	Jap	...	...	On 17th Feb. at 11 a.m.
JAPAN	Tango Maru	Jap	...	...	On 17th Feb. at 11 a.m.
NAKASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Hopang	Jap	...	...	About 20th Feb.
BANGKOK	Andre Lebon	Brit	...	...	On 12th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Dunen	Brit	...	...	Beginning Feb.
SHANGHAI	Tracia	Brit	...	...	On 17th Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuen Shing Fat	Brit	...	...	On 7th Feb. at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HONKOW	Takang	Jap	...	...	About 7th Feb.
HAIPHONG via HONKOW	Taihu Maru	Jap	...	...	On 9th Feb.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	Bochu Maru	Jap	...	...	On 9th Feb.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	From	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	For
GORONTALA	JAVA	in port		JAPAN
TJIPANAS	JAVA	in port		SAIGON
TJILLIWONG	AMOY	in port		JAVA
TJIBODAS	JAVA	in port		JAPAN
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	in port		AMOY via SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	JAVA	4th Feb.		SHANGHAI/JAPAN
SAMARINDA	JAVA	7th Feb.		

Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Yok Building, First Floor
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 Telephone No. 1674.



VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCH SCHEEPVAARTMAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

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Regular monthly service between JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND

MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailings, subject to alterations.

Steamers For Sailing on or about
 "RADJA" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Feb.
 "ALDARI" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Mar.
 "TJISONARI" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Apr.
 "ROTTI" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th May
 For full particulars please apply to—

General Agents.

Yok Building

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.

"BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 11th Feb.

"CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 5th Mar.

Omit Macassar and Balikpapan.

For MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

"CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 4th Feb.

"MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 21st Feb.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Princes Building, Tel. No. 2308.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to ZIMBA
WAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
SIOAFR TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 10th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rangoon & Hong Kong

PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 10th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Ham
S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" Middle March do
S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" 10th May do
Subject to change without notice

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents

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Joint Service of the

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JURAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KEEMUN" via Suez Canal, 10th Feb.
Calls at Boston if sufficient indentment offers.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON, REES & CO. CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS & DATES SAILING DATES
SINGAPORE, KOREA & YOKOHAMA "ANDRE LEBON" On or about 20th Feb.ARRIVALS via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, SUEZ
S.S. "OAL. ARCONA" 15,000 On or about 7th Feb.
S.S. "AZAY LE RIDEAU" 15,000 On or about 22nd Feb.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 745

J. BODENFUSCH,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCROW

AND RETURN

Occasionally 9 to 10 Days

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near State Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARAINE & CO.,
General ManagersP. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	Departure	Destination
"NAGOYA"	5,400	14th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	25th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay
"KASHGAR"	5,400	1st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	5,400	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	5,017	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	5,092	29th Mar.	do
"NOVARA"	5,550	12th Apr.	do
"KALAN"	5,587	26th Apr.	do
"PLASSY"	7,246	10th May	do
"SICILIA"	5,700	13th May	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay
"DONGOLA"	5,700	24th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	5,700	7th June	do
"SOUDAN"	5,418	19th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	5,418	31st June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARNATA"	5,000	8th July	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	Departure	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,070	5th Mar.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	Departure	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,070	5th Mar.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tonnage	Departure	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	12th Feb.	Shanghai only.
"TAND"	5,936	6th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting
the carrying steamers.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore
and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the section of their P. & O. Tickets
Singapore to Colombo.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 4 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct
service via Singapore and Penang.S.S. "ANDES MARU" Thursday 16th Feb.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN &
CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICES.S. "TACOMA MARU" Monday 12th Feb.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
MALAYA MARU Wednesday 8th Feb.S.S. "SAIGON MARU" (calling at Singapore and Rangoon only) Monday 13th Feb.
S.S. "INDUS MARU" Tuesday 21st Feb.DHU & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly
PASSENGER SERVICES.S. "KISHU MARU" Monday 5th Feb.
CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.S.S. "SHINRYU MARU" (Singapore and Rangoon) Thursday 2nd Feb.
S.S. "VICTORIA" VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—
via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at
intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in
connection with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.S.S. "MAMILLA MARU" Thursday 2nd Feb.
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" Saturday 25th Feb.NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,
Panama and Cuban Ports.NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ
S.S. "HAMBURG MARU" Friday 10th Mar.JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" Sunday 26th Feb.KORUING via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-
tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K.
wharf near the Harbour OfficeS.S. "KAJO MARU" Monday 6th Feb.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY Thursday 8th Feb.For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

Steamer	Destination	Departure
"TAIYUAN"	Hongkong to Philippines and Australian Ports	13th Jan.
"CHANGSHA"	Singapore & Melbourne via Port	About 8th Feb.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried.
Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For full particulars apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	On	To
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGTIAN"	On 4th Feb.	No Sea
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 4th Feb.	do
SAIGON	"KUKICHOW"	On 4th Feb.	do
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th Feb.	do
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAI FONG"	On 4th Feb.	do

These dates cannot be relied on.
S.S. "SHANGHAI LINE" - PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai three
weekly and Tientsin (weekly) taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.S.S. "BANGKOK LINE" - Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Yokohama.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 75

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHAHONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, THE ILAN AND SEA, JAPAN &
HONOLULU.

Steamer	Tonnage	Departure	Destination
"TENYO MARU"	15,000	Feb. 11th	LEAVE HONGKONG
"KOREA MARU"	15,000	Feb. 24th	do
"SHINYO MARU"	15,000	Mar. 8th	do
"PERIA MARU"	15,000	Mar. 21st	do
"TAIYO MARU"	15,000	Apr. 4th	do
"SIBERIA MARU"	15,000	Apr. 18th	do

Calling at Dairen.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISOVIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SAN
CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
Through by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamer	Tonnage	Departure	Destination
"GINYO MARU"	15,000	Feb. 26th	LEAVE HONGKONG
"ANYO MARU"	15,000	Mar. 13th	do
"SEIYO MARU"	15,000	Mar. 27th	do

For full information regarding passenger, freight and sailings, apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
Freight and Passenger
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULUFor SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" Feb. 18th LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE SAN FRAN
S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" Mar. 15th Mar. 13th

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only
FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.
S.S. "LAKE FAULK" Jan. 25th Noon.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.
S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" Jan. 27th Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA & COLOMBOMonthly Sailings.
For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Telephone 161. Cable Address "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN

The M.S. "JAVA"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN
and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
About 27th January.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M/S. "Peru"	20th Jan.	15th Feb.
M/S. "Asia"	28th Jan.	27th Feb.
S/S. "Afrika"	4th Feb.	6th Mar.
M/S. "Kina"	15th Feb.	15th Mar.
M/S. "Tongking"	1st Mar.	22nd Mar.
M/S. "Malaya"		7th April

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars please apply to—MANNERS & BACKHOUSE LTD.
Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast
freight steamers

For	Steamer	On	To
BOSTON	"OELTIO PRINCE"	(via Hong Kong) Early Mar.	
NEW YORK			

For Freight and full particulars apply to—
FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building.

Telephone 2145.

Telegrams (Hutchinson)

